THREE SPEECHES

Delivered at a *Common-Hall*, On Saturday the 28 of July, 1643.

At the reading of a *Proclamation* from the

KING:

VIZ.

I. *By* Edward *Earl of* Manchester, *concerning the Tower of* London.

II. *By* John Pym *Esq*; *by way of Observation upon the said* Proclamation.

III. *By* Henry Martin *Colonell, concerning Sir* William Waller, *and what course is now to be taken.*

With a true copy of the Proclamation aforesaid.

Also, the Deposition of Mr. *Mayo*, taken at *Bridges* in *Flanders*, *Iuly* 20. 1643. concerning Contributions there made for the Assistance of the Papists in *ENGLAND*.

Imprimatur, JOHN WHITE.

London, Printed for *Peter Cole*, and are to be sold at the Glove and Lyon neer the Royall-Exchange. *August* 1.

THREE SPEECHES

Delivered in a Committee of the House of Commons,

On Friday, [illegible]

At the reading of a Declaration from the

KING:

VIZ.

I. By [illegible]

II. By [illegible]

III. By [illegible]

[illegible]

All, the Proceedings of this Day, taken in Publick [illegible] Records, concerning Certain [illegible] Affairs.

[illegible]

Imprimatur, JOHN WHITE.

London, Printed for [illegible] and [illegible]

The Right Honourable, EDWARD Earl of *Manchester's* Speech:

MY Lord Maior, and you worthy Citizens of *London*, I am Commanded by the Houses of Parliament, to expresse their thanks, and their acknowledgments to you, for your good affection and fidelity which you have alwayes expressed for the preservation of the Parliament, and the Kingdom; particularly for that great care and readinesse that you have shewed in sending forth those forces for the suppressing of that Tumultuous Insurrection in *Kent*: It hath pleased God to blesse you with good successe, and to you is the honour due, and to those that have commanded those forces in that happy execution of it.

I am likewise Commanded by the Houses of Parliament, to let you know that they will agree with you in all things, that shall be in order to the preservation of this City, and of the Kingdome, and that they may manifest and expresse their good opinion, and their trust, & confidence that they have in the City of *London*, in order to that, they have this day passed two Ordinances, The one for the putting into the power of my Lord Maior, and the Militia of the city of *London*, all those forces that are within the lines of Communication here in *London*, and in those Counties adjacent to it.

And they likewise have passed an Ordinance for the putting of the Tower of *London* into the power of my Lord Major, & Sheriffs of *London*.

They have likewise agreed, That all the Forces that shall be raised by the City of *London*, and are now under the Command of the *Militia* of the City of *London*, shall be Committed to Sir *William Waller* as Commander in chief under the *Militia* of the City of *London*.

Gentlemen, I am further commanded to let you know, that they will be wanting in nothing, that may expresse their care, not only for the preservation of the whole Kingdome, but in particular for the preservation of this City of *London*, that hath expressed greater affection then ever any City did to a Parliament, or a Kingdom.

JOHN PYM Esquire, His SPEECH.

MY Lord MAJOR, and you the rest of the worthy Citizens of this great City, I am commanded by the Lords and Commons in pursuite of that, which hath been expressed by this noble Lord in generall, so to shew you the particular care, and sence of every thing that may concerne this City, either in the honour, or in the safety of it; And to accquaint you with a Proclamation, that is here in my hand, which they conceive to be very pernitious to you, very full of danger, and to expresse a great deal of wrath, and a great deale of desire of doing great hurt, even the greatest of all to this City; you shall be pleased to heare the Proclamation read, and after it is read, I shall then declare to you some observations by direction of both Houses of Parliament, which they make; and afterwards I shall offer to you somewhat that may be by way of Remedy and prevention of great mischiefes which this Proclamation is likely to bring upon you, that it may not have that effect which your enemies, and the enemies of the Kingdom do desire.

By the King.

A Proclamation prohibiting from henceforth all entercourse of Trade between Our city of *London* and other parts of this Our Kingdom, untill other direction given by Us.

Hereas out of our tender care to Our City of London, *and in hope to reduce them to their due obedience to Vs, We by Our Proclamation, bearing date at Our Court at* Oxford *the* 8. *day of December now last past, did Declare Our Royall pleasure to be,* That *there should be no stop or interruption to any of our loving Subjects, as they should travell to our City of* London *with any Cloathes, Wares, or Merchandize, but that they should freely and peaceably passe without any let, trouble, or molestation whatsoever; Which grace and favour unto them, hath in these many Months wrought this contrary effect,* That *above all other parts of this our kingdom, a prevalent faction of that City (which over-rules the whole) hath so far joyned with, and in that horrid rebellion, that it hath denounced war against the whole kingdom, by violent opposing all the possible wayes to peace; and so that City formerly famous for their loyalty and love*

to

to their Soveraigns, is now become the head of that traiterous faction, and the receptacle of all such as are disaffected to our Government, and the Laws of the Kingdom; and not only willingly consents and submits to all burthens and impositions layed upon them for the support and maintenance of the rebellious Armies raised against Vs, but maliciously prosecutes and pursues all such who are but suspected to wish well to Our service. And when We pittying the desperate and deplorable condition of Our People, were graciously pleased to desire a Treaty for an Accommodation, and propounded that whilest that Treaty should continue, there might be a cessation of Arms, and a free Commerce for all Our loving Subjects in all the parts of Our Kingdom, that so the benefits of Trade and Commerce being enjoyed, Our good People might be the more in love with Peace; yet this motion thus proceeding from Vs, was nevertheless by speciall incitation from the city of London, *(which by the Grace of Our said Proclamation enjoyed the advantage of the whole Trade of the Kingdom) scornfully neglected by the Enemies of Peace, and all intercourse interdicted to Our city of* Oxford,

the present place of Residence for Our Court and Army, and that restraint is continued upon all those who are thought to be serviceable, or but well-affected to Vs: We therefore being thereunto enforced out of this necessity, and finding that the Trade and Commerce of the Kingdom, which ought to be maintained for the publique benefit of all our good people, is by this means inverted onely for the advantage of those Places, and Persons which cherish this Rebellion, the Goods and Merchandize of such who are thought well-affected to Vs being seised when they are brought to London, *have thought it fit and reasonable to revoke and recall that Our former Act of Grace and Favour, and by this Our Proclamation, We do publish and Declare to all Our Subiects, That whosoever of them, either in their Persons shall from henceforth travell unto our city of* London, *without License from our Self, or one of our Principall Secretaries of State, the Generalls, or Lieutenant-Generalls of our Armies, or the Governours of any our Towns, Castles, or Forts, or with their Goods, cattle, Victuall, or Merchandize of any sort whatsoever, shall from henceforth travell unto, or for*

our said city of London or suburbs thereof, without our expresse License for the same under our Signe Manuall, shall adventure the same at their own perills, We being resolved by all possible means to seize the same; And that all those who from any parts of this our Kingdom shall furnish or serve our said city of London, or suburbs thereof, either by sea or land, with any Victualls, or other Provisions, or with any Merchandize to maintain them or their Trade, as long as they shall thus obstinately stand out in Rebellion against Vs, VVe shall esteem as persons disaffected to Vs, and to our Government, and as Ayders and Assisters to the Rebells, and shall accordingly deal with them, and proceed against them; And that this restraint shall continue upon them untill such time as the Inhabitants of the said city, finding their Errors, shall return to their due Obedience unto Vs, straitly commanding all the officers of our Armies, and all other our officers, Ministers, and loving subjects, in all places through which any persons, Goods, cattle, Victuall or Merchandize, shall passe or be conveyed towards the said city of London, to apprehend the persons, and seize and

detain

detain the Goods, untill upon speedy notice to Vs they shall receive our farther directions; VVe hereby assuring them, they shall receive part of such Goods so seized in satisfaction and for their reward. But for the continuing of the generall Trade and commerce of the Kingdom, and the Manufactures thereof (which we desire to uphold and advance) VVe leave all Our subjects to Trade freely in, and unto all other parts, and in and unto all other Ports, or Havens of this our Kingdom, not being in actuall Rebellion against Vs; and from those ports to Trade with their Merchandize freely into any other parts wheresoever beyond the seas, being in amity with Vs, without any restraint whatsoever.

Given under Our Signe Manuall at Our Court at *Oxford* this Seventeenth day of Iuly, in the Nineteenth yeer of Our Reigne.

God save the King.

A*Fter the Proclamation was read*, Mr. Pym *spake as followeth:*

My Lord, and these worthy Gentlemen, you have heard this Proclamation read, there is no man but in the very hearing of it, must needs apprehend that it is very contrary, not onely to the wealth

wealth and profit of the City, but to the Peace and Safety of it; This in generall I doubt not doth appear to every one of you.

I am commanded to make you some particular Observations: The first that I shall present to you is this, That in this Proclamation there are terms of great aspersion, of great Infamy, put upon some Actions of the City; which actions in themselves are not only warrantable, and very laudable, but such as will be evidences of your vertue, of your piety, of your honour, to the present age, and Monuments of all to the future age; you are here in respect of that obedience which you have shown to the two Houses of Parliament, in respect of that fidelity which you have shown to to the State, in defending the Parliament from violence of the War that is raised up against them: you are here called Traitours, nay to be the head of a great Rebellion, to be the Fomentors of it; This action of yours, so full of Honour, of Justice, and of Duty, is now represented here in these odious terms: that is the first.

Another action of yours which is represented here in very odious termes is this; That you have been ready by the valour, and by the dilligence of the Citizens, to suppresse Mutinies, and Rebellions, and Insurrections, and Violence, in your Neighbour and adjacent Counties here, and this is called a making War against the whole Kingdome; being an action very full of honor in you,

and

and very full of good care of the publique peace; yet it is here odiously represented.

The third is this: That you have given safety and protection here, (by the good Government of the City) to many that could find no safety in the Countrey, Ministers, and others, and for this worke of Charity, of Honour, of publick good, you are represented here to be a Den, a Receptacle of Rebells, and Traitours: These particulars are upon the first head, that your actions, that are vertuous and honourable, and worthy both of present thankes, and of future remembrance, to the honour of the City, they are here represented after an odious manner.

The second Observation that I shall make to you is this; That some actions of the Kings, that are here represented to you with a face of Favour and of Grace, were yet in themselves such as would have been either fruitlesse to you, or would have been full of danger both to you, and to the whole Kingdom.

The first is this: That Proclamation that there should be a free Trade from all parts of the kingdome to this City, it hath a face of much Grace, but it was in a great manner fruitlesse: for notwithstanding this Proclamation, divers Carriers were robbed, not onely of private mens goods, but of the goods of the Kingdome; even those Provisions that were sent for *Ireland*, they were taken away: that is the first thing.

An other thing that is represented unto you, as amatter of great Grace, is, That the King was pleased to desire a Treatie for an Accommodaton: A Treaty indeed was desired, but there have no evidenses been given, that wee can beleive that an Accommodation was indeed desired, for though Committees weer sent, though such propositoins were offered, as were full of Honour, and securitie to the King, and yet did afford the Subject also, resonable securitie and safety in enjoying Religion, and liberties, (which they ought to desire) they were refused, the Treaty was desired, which wonld have been a snare to you, which would have withdrawne the hearts of the People from you, & your abilities from the Parliament, of raising such strength as was necsary: The Treaty was desired indeed, but if the Accommodation it selfe had been desired, wee might have expected a betrer Answer to the Propositions that were made.

A third thing is this, it was represented, that a Cessation was propounded, that there might have beene a free Trade to *Oxford*, udder which all provisions of Munition, Armes, and money might be sent thither to strengthen your enimies against you: And yet this here hath put on a disguise of favour, and of grace to you.

This is the second Head, that as your Actions, that are good, are represented in an odious forme, so those actions which are hurtfull and prejuditall to you, they are represented to you in a gratious forme. That is the second Observation uppon this.

The third observation, that though you have had many evidences of wrath, and of revenge, that have bin express'd against you, you have been intended as a prey to both armies, when they were invited to come up against the Parliament; you were that that gave hope to the Kings army by such a sudden and hasty march to surprize the Citie, that they might have had the spoile of it. Though you have had a Conspiracy here among you, which would have thrust your swords mutually in one anothers sides, which would have filled this City with bloud; yet in this Proclamation there is somewhat of wrath against this City expressed, beyond all those; here you see is a restraint of all trade, no provisions, or merchandize, must goe out from you, or must come to you, this will necessarily (if it should take effect) introduce a famine, a want even of bread amongst you, it will introduce a generall poverty because your handy-crafts, they will have no vent for their commodities, yea the merchandize and manufactures of the Kingdome, they will be at a

stop,

ſtop, and ſo not only the City, but the Countrey will be exceedingly diſtemper'd with it; Farmers will not be able to pay their rents; the Gentry and Nobility will be brought into as neceſſitous a condition as the reſt, becauſe they will bee able to make nothing of their owne, and this generall neceſſitie can not bee avoyded: it will alſo put you into a generall combuſtion, beeauſe the poore will riſe, and rich be made poore, and none ſhall know his friendes, and we ſhall even fight for a morſell of bread, which God (I hope) will avert. Theſe are the miſeries which this Proclamation will bring uppon you, which in many things exceedes the former: For firſt, it is more generall, in that it comprehendeth all, in the former notice was taken of ſome that were well affected, & ſome ill affected, one part would have ſcaped, thoſe that they thought well-affected, and termed the Kings friends: but here thoſe that they ſay are well affected, and thoſe they ſay are ill affected, will be joyned together (if this Proclamation take effect) in the miſchiefe it will produce: therfore in that reſpect it exceedeth all the former: And in divers other reſpects, For it doeth extend not only to a moment, to have beene acted in a night, as that would have done, but this will be a durable evill and miſchiefe, which will not be recovered to the

Kingdome in many ages, being likely ta bring an universall desolation uppon the Kingdome.

This I am commanded to represent to you, as that which is intended for a great mischeife but through the blessing of God, if you take a rise from hense, to doe that which which you have hitherto shewed yur selves very ferward to doe that which is intended for universall mischeife, to bring perpetuall misery and desolation upon the Citty, it may be a meanes of procuring for you not only peace and safety, but eternall honour, that is this, that since your trade is to be interrupted, you will have many men will not have wherewith to employ their hands, nor wherewith to fill their bellies, that now you will set them all upon the work; that before this misery and desolation come upon the Kingdome, you'l raise all the forces you can, for it is force must doe it, You see there is a Commander provided for you, so you see you have all incouragements that can bee from the Houses of Parliament. That now you'l improve the time, and raise all the forces you can, that may remove the fountaine, and goe to the root of all your miseries, that may be such a force as may bee applicable to the severall dangers of your selves and Kingdome; Your Enemies you see are very diligent, they stirre up one another, and combine one with another;

ther; and I have here in my hand, an examination to acquaint you with taken beyond Seas, wherein all that would come in, and give any money for the reliefe of the Catholiques in *England*, they should come in; this was done in *Flanders*; so they make it the generall cause of all the Papists in *England*; let us that are of the true Religion, that are of one and the same Country, let us unite our selves, with all our strength and meanes to defend our Religion, and to defend our Liberties, and to defend the publique safetie, as our Enemies unite themselves, and combine, and stirre up one another, to doe that which may overthrow and destroy all; This is commended to you from both Houses of Parliament, You have express'd such affections heretofore, that we cannot doubt that wee shall faile in this; There is somewhat else that will be said to you by another Gentleman, which are the expressions of Your Citie, in some particulars, which will be represented to you, and I shall leave that part to him; I shall end here, hoping that you I make a good use of this admonition, to stirre up your selves to prepare all the force you can that you may joyne together, under such Commanders as are appointed to you to doe the work, and to restore your selves to peace and safety in as short a time as may be, least you be consumed.

THE EXAMINATION OF HENRY MATO.

WHo saith, that on Thursday last being the twentieth of *July* one thousand sixe hundred fourty three, he being at *Bridges* in *Flanders*, heard proclamation made in *Dutch*, (who understands it very well) that all people within that Citty, that would goe to the Governours house, and give any money to maintain the *Romane* Catholiques in *England*, they should have theire money repaid them againe in a yeares time, with many thankes.

HENRY MATO.

This Examination was taken before us

EDWARD BOYCE.
IOHN BOYCE.
GEORGE TROTTER.

HENRY MARTIN *Collonell*, His Speech.

MY Lord *Maior*, and you worthy Gentlemen of this Honourable Citie, the principall cause why this meeting was desir'd, was to communicate unto you, a Petition of many thousands of well affected persons of this Citie, and other parts of the Kingdome, that Petition it did represent the groanes of the people under this tedious and destructive warre, it did desire that now at last a speedy end, (by Gods blessing) might be put unto it, it did desire that for that purpose, a Committee might be appointed to receive contributions, and list and dispose of men, for a present army, under the conduct of such a Commander, as was fit to be trusted, to bee employed for the restraint of the Common Enemy. This Committee hath met, hath considered of this Noble * Gentleman, for a Commander in chife over those forces, hath presented him to both Houses of Parliament, and you have heard, they have approved of their choice; I need not commend the cause to you, it is Gods, it is your owne, I think I need not commend the Gentleman to you, you have cause to trust him; I am to commend that work unto you, a work which the House of Commons conceives to bee the onely hopefull

* Meaning Sir *William Waller*.

full meanes under God to preserve our Religion, our Lawes, our Liberties and that which is left of our estates; They conceive that if there shall be a generall and unanimous rising of the people both in this Citie, and in other parts of the Kingdome, it will take downe the partition wall betwixt well-affected, and ill-affected, Your enemies will spare none of you, their bullets doe not distinguish you, they would starve you all. It is desir'd you would all joyne in saving your selves, if it please you to give your best assistance and furtherance, to that work under the hands of that Comittee, I presume they will be very faithfull, and they have beene very dilligent in the worke, but certainly I am of opinion, that either you must goe forth all, and meete the Ememy as Vassalls with Ropes about your neckes, or like men with swordes in your handes.

FINIS

Imprimatur
IOHN WHITE. July. 31.
1643.

This is Licenced according to an Order of
PARLIAMENT.

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